

SENATE BILL No. 214

DIGEST OF INTRODUCED BILL

Citations Affected: IC 12-15; IC 12-23-20.

Synopsis: Controlled substances. Limits Medicaid reimbursement for Subutex and Suboxone or a similar trade name or generic of the drug if the drug was prescribed for the treatment of pain or pain management, unless the drug was prescribed by a physician who meets certain requirements. Permits the office of Medicaid policy and planning to require prior authorization for these drugs when being prescribed for substance abuse treatment or as determined by the drug utilization review board or when being prescribed for more than six months. Requires the division of mental health and addiction to adopt rules concerning: (1) opioid treatment by an opioid treatment provider; (2) take home opioid treatment medications; (3) clinical standards for: (A) tapering of a patient on and off an opioid treatment medication; (B) relapse; and (C) overdose prevention; and (4) specified standards and protocols for an opioid treatment provider. Requires an opioid treatment provider to periodically and randomly test a patient for specified drugs during treatment.

Effective: July 1, 2016.

Hershman

January 6, 2016, read first time and referred to Committee on Health & Provider Services.



Second Regular Session 119th General Assembly (2016)

PRINTING CODE. Amendments: Whenever an existing statute (or a section of the Indiana Constitution) is being amended, the text of the existing provision will appear in this style type, additions will appear in **this style type**, and deletions will appear in ~~this style type~~.

Additions: Whenever a new statutory provision is being enacted (or a new constitutional provision adopted), the text of the new provision will appear in **this style type**. Also, the word **NEW** will appear in that style type in the introductory clause of each SECTION that adds a new provision to the Indiana Code or the Indiana Constitution.

Conflict reconciliation: Text in a statute in *this style type* or ~~this style type~~ reconciles conflicts between statutes enacted by the 2015 Regular Session of the General Assembly.

SENATE BILL No. 214

A BILL FOR AN ACT to amend the Indiana Code concerning human services.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana:

- 1 SECTION 1. IC 12-15-35-35 IS AMENDED TO READ AS
2 FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2016]: Sec. 35. (a) **Except as**
3 **provided in IC 12-15-35.5-9**, before the board develops a program to
4 place a single source drug on prior approval, restrict the drug in its use,
5 or establish a drug monitoring process or program to measure or restrict
6 utilization of single source drugs other than in the SURS program, the
7 board must meet the following conditions:
8 (1) Make a determination, after considering evidence and credible
9 information provided to the board by the office and the public,
10 that placing a single source drug on prior approval or restricting
11 the drug's use will not:
12 (A) impede the quality of patient care in the Medicaid
13 program; or
14 (B) increase costs in other parts of the Medicaid program,
15 including hospital costs and physician costs.
16 (2) Meet to review a formulary or a restriction on a single source
17 drug after the office provides at least fifteen (15) days notification



to the public that the board will review the formulary or restriction on a single source drug at a particular board meeting.

The notification shall contain the following information:

(A) A statement of the date, time, and place at which the board meeting will be convened.

(B) A general description of the subject matter of the board meeting.

(C) An explanation of how a copy of the formulary to be discussed at the meeting may be obtained.

The board shall meet to review the formulary or the restriction on a single source drug at least fifteen (15) days but not more than sixty (60) days after the notification.

(3) Ensure that:

(A) there is access to at least two (2) alternative drugs within each therapeutic classification, if available, on the formulary; and

(B) a process is in place through which a Medicaid recipient has access to medically necessary drugs.

(4) Reconsider the drug's removal from its restricted status or from prior approval not later than six (6) months after the single source drug is placed on prior approval or restricted in its use.

(5) Ensure that the program provides either telephone or FAX approval or denial Monday through Friday, twenty-four (24) hours a day. The office must provide the approval or denial within twenty-four (24) hours after receipt of a prior approval request. The program must provide for the dispensing of at least a seventy-two (72) hour supply of the drug in an emergency situation or on weekends.

(6) Ensure that any prior approval program or restriction on the use of a single source drug is not applied to prevent acceptable medical use for appropriate off-label indications.

(b) The board shall advise the office on the implementation of any program to restrict the use of brand name multisource drugs.

(c) The board shall consider:

(1) health economic data;

(2) cost data; and

(3) the use of formularies in the non-Medicaid markets; in developing its recommendations to the office.

SECTION 2. IC 12-15-35.5-9 IS ADDED TO THE INDIANA CODE AS A **NEW** SECTION TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2016]: **Sec. 9. (a) The office may not reimburse under Medicaid for Subutex, Suboxone, or a similar**



trade name or generic of the drug if the drug was prescribed for the treatment of pain or pain management, unless the prescriber is a physician licensed under IC 25-22.5 who:

(1) has obtained a waiver from the federal Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) and meets the qualifying standards required to treat opioid addicted patients in an office based setting; and

(2) has a valid federal Drug Enforcement Administration registration number and a Drug Enforcement Administration identification number that specifically authorizes treatment in an office based setting.

(b) The following apply to a prescription drug described in subsection (a) for a Medicaid recipient if the prescription is for the treatment of substance abuse:

(1) Prior authorization may be required for a prescription drug described in subsection (a):

(A) if the prescription drug is prescribed for more than six (6) months; or

(B) as determined by the drug utilization review board.

(2) The office may reimburse for the prescription drug for more than six (6) months for a Medicaid recipient only if:

(A) the drug is prescribed for the treatment of substance abuse; and

(B) the prescriber:

(i) is treating as part of an opioid treatment program approved and certified under and meeting the requirements of IC 12-23-18; or

(ii) meets the requirements of IC 12-23-20.

SECTION 3. IC 12-23-20 IS ADDED TO THE INDIANA CODE AS A NEW CHAPTER TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2016]:

Chapter 20. Opioid Treatment Providers

Sec. 1. Subject to federal law and consistent with standard medical practices in opioid treatment for substance abuse, the division shall adopt rules under IC 4-22-2 concerning opioid treatment by an opioid treatment provider.

Sec. 2. (a) An opioid treatment provider shall periodically and randomly test a patient for the following before and during the patient's treatment by the provider:

(1) Methadone.

(2) Cocaine.

(3) Opiates.



(4) Amphetamines.

(5) Barbiturates.

(6) Tetrahydrocannabinol.

(7) Benzodiazepines.

(8) Any other suspected or known drug that may have been abused by the patient.

(b) If a patient tests positive under a test described in subsection (a) for:

(1) a controlled substance other than a drug for which the patient has a prescription or that is part of the patient's treatment plan with the provider; or

(2) an illegal drug other than the drug that is part of the patient's treatment plan with the provider;

the opioid treatment provider and the patient shall review the treatment plan and consider changes with the goal of opioid abstinence.

Sec. 3. The division shall adopt rules under IC 4-22-2 to establish the following:

(1) A requirement that an opioid treatment provider must determine that the benefit to the patient in receiving the take home opioid treatment medication outweighs the potential risk of diversion of the take home opioid treatment medication.

(2) Clinical standards for:

(A) the appropriate tapering of a patient on and off an opioid treatment medication;

(B) relapse; and

(C) overdose prevention.

(3) Standards and protocols for an opioid treatment provider to do the following:

(A) Assess new opioid treatment patients to determine the most effective opioid treatment medications to start the patient's opioid treatment.

(B) Ensure that each patient voluntarily chooses maintenance treatment and that relevant facts concerning the use of opioid treatment medications, including nonaddictive medication options, are clearly and adequately explained to the patient.

(C) Have appropriate opioid treatment patients who are receiving methadone for opioid treatment move to receiving other approved opioid treatment medications.

